

Whitman Now Comes Out For Mitchel

Only Way to Beat Tammany Is in Re-electing Mayor, He Asserts

No Hohenzollern Issue In Campaign, He Says

Governor Declares That It Will Be Impossible for Bennett to Win

Governor Whitman came out last night for Mitchel. On arriving here from Chicago he registered at the St. Regis and almost immediately distributed in typewritten form the statement of his position in the municipal campaign. It was evident that he had prepared the statement, which he refused in any way to amplify, on his trip East.

"It is plainly impossible," said he, "to elect a Republican. The only hope of defeating Tammany Hall lies in the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel. I expect to vote for him, and I believe that Republicans may properly support him and maintain their party regularity, too. But even if such were not the case and the choice were between the obligation of partisanship and the obligation of citizenship, our duty would be entirely clear."

Qualifies His Statement But there was another paragraph in the Governor's declaration which richly compensated the Tammany adherents for the pain he was causing them and left the Fusion management with a modified joy. The Governor said the question of patriotism was not involved in the canvass.

"There is no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign," said Mr. Whitman. "My acquaintance with Judge Hylan is slight, but I have no reason to doubt his Americanism. I have known Mr. Bennett for twenty years, and I believe that he is as loyal to the country and the flag as is the Mayor and the Governor."

"As the Governor of this state, I resent the suggestion that the election or the defeat of any one of these candidates would indicate any lack of patriotism on the part of the people of the greater city, constituting as they do more than half of the population of the state. The people of the city and of the state are sincere and enthusiastic in their support of President Wilson at this critical time, and they are loyal to the country and to the cause, and they will continue so to be whatever the result of the election."

Mayor Differs With Him The Mayor, when the Governor's statement had been read to him over the telephone, expressed his gratification that the Governor had "depreciated himself" for decent and honest city government. But he went on:

"I regret that the Governor has expressed the opinion that there is no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign. If I were acquainted with all the facts, I am confident he would feel otherwise. The Governor's statement will not alter a single word of the slogan from 'Vote for Mr. Hylan.' They have all made up their minds to do so."

"The issue of loyalty and disloyalty, of Americanism and Hohenzollernism, is not of my making. It was made by those who attacked and opposed me. I am not responsible for it. President Wilson and the national government in this war, because of my work and speeches for American preparedness, and because of my frank denunciation of the German militaristic autocracy which we fight."

"Not all patriotic citizens are on my side. I do not claim a monopoly of patriotism. Many patriotic citizens will be deluded into voting for Mr. Hylan. One thing is clear, however, none of the disloyal will vote for me. All of them will be found with Hearst, Cablan and O'Leary, behind the candidacy of Mr. Hylan. This is what makes the loyalty issue. The disloyal will Tammany Hall rule New York City, and I am anxious that it just as hard as they can by myself."

Governor's Statement Part of the Governor's statement not already quoted follows: "There is only one issue. There is but one question which the people are called upon to answer on November 5: Shall Tammany Hall rule New York? No one knows better than I do what Tammany rule means to New York City, and I am anxious that it just as hard as they can by myself."

President Sets "Liberty Day" for People to Assemble to Aid Loan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson to-night issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as "Liberty Day," and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION. "The Second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to their government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defence of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support. On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and village throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committees which have been organized by the Federal Reserve banks. The people responded nobly to the call of the First Liberty Loan with an over-subscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater, and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequalled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations, all employees of the Federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at twelve o'clock Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of October. WOODROW WILSON. "By the President."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State." (Local progress of the loan and Cabinet officer's appeal for it on Page 6.)

WHY WEAR YOUR LIFE AWAY IN PLEADING?



Treasury Moves To Halt Decline Of Bond Values

Controller of Currency Comes to Aid of the National Banks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Treasury officials, concerned over the downward tendency of the bond market as an outgrowth of Liberty Loan financing, have moved to check the shrinkage in gilt-edged bond values.

Brave Crew Saves Munitions Liner With Oil Cargo on Fire

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 14.—A large British steamer, laden with Admiralty stores, principally munitions and six thousand barrels of oil in bulk, was towed back into port to-night with fire in her engine room compartments under control after a 24-hour battle to keep the ship from exploding.

Joffre Spends Night In American Camp

Dines With General Pershing and Will Review Troops To-day

(By The Associated Press.) AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 14.—Marshal Joffre arrived at the American Field Headquarters this evening. He dined with General Pershing and spent the night at his quarters. Marshal Joffre will review the American troops to-morrow.

Races 135 Miles in Airship To Attend Sister's Funeral

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 14.—After a wild aeroplane ride of 135 miles from Fort Snell, where he is training to be an aviator, Earl Reynolds overtook a train that had already left the fort, and was enabled to reach Beloit in time for his sister's funeral.

13,000 Cheer Hillquit in Mail Ban Protest

Socialists Overflow Madison Square Garden at Big Meeting

Hisses for Burleson and Mayor Mitchel

Speakers Attack Postmaster General and City Administration

Thirteen thousand persons, at least a third of them women, at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden last night stood on their seats, waved red flags and strained their throats in protesting against the war and against the action of the Postoffice Department in suppressing Socialist newspapers and in threatening to suppress "The New York Call."

They hissed Postmaster General Burleson. They supplemented their hisses for Mayor Mitchel with cries of "Down with Mitchel!" They hissed the war, applauded vociferously the mention of peace and evidenced their approval when S. John Block, the chairman, declared that "for every copy of a Socialist newspaper denied the use of the second-class mail fifty copies would be sent through the first-class mail."

The demonstration was carried on in the streets by the people who were unable to get in. The waiting crowd, after Madison Square Garden was filled to capacity, extended, two persons ahead, for twelve blocks in a serpentine line up and down and through the cross streets from Twenty-fourth Street to Thirtieth Street. It was estimated that eight thousand persons stood outside. They chanted and cheered and sang from within the building, but dispersed quietly when 150 policemen brought word that the hall was filled.

Ovation for Hillquit Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, declared that "so long as 'The Call' continued to be published it would serve the workers in opposing war." He received an ovation which lasted fourteen minutes. He faced a sea of waving red flags, while the stamping of feet on the wooden floor blended in the chorus of cheers. The whole audience began to sing.

"Hylan is bad, Mitchel is worst; We want Hillquit safety first." Hillquit, after explaining that the publisher of "The Call" had been summoned to appear at a hearing in Washington to show cause why its second class mailing privileges should not be withdrawn, asserted that the demonstration was held to show cause why the constitutional rights of the people should not be permitted to be infringed by the Postmaster General and Mayor Mitchel as "a prolific and meretricious judge and prompt executioner, all in one," evoked another ovation.

Opposition to the repressive measures taken by the Postoffice Department against all Socialist newspapers, in English as well as in foreign languages, appeared as soon as Chairman Block announced the purpose of the demonstration. "We are here to protest against the abrogation of our constitutional rights of freedom of the press," he said. "The Postmaster General."

That was enough for the audience. Thousands of pairs of hands formed themselves into megaphones, and the chorus of hoos began. It was soon changed into a cry for "free press and free love." The audience stood up. At his mention of "The American Socialist," "The Masses," the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," and "The Communist," the Socialist newspaper, and "The Russian," which either have been suppressed or have received a warning from the Postoffice Department, Chairman Block received rounds of applause. "The Postoffice Department is working on the theory that a little knowledge for the workers is a dangerous thing," he said. "A little more knowledge will be a dangerous thing."

Lois Refuses "To Be Good" Ludwig Lois, editor of the "Volkszeitung," introduced a resolution. "I refuse to be good," she said. "I refuse to be good in the sense of the word 'good' as used by the Postoffice Department."

Charles W. Ervine, editor of "The Call," said he refused to be good in the sense of the word "good" as used by the Postoffice Department. "We shall continue to be uncompromising. We will not equivocate or yield an inch. We will be heard. The

Continued on Last Page

Germans Seize Oesel, Kerensky Appeals to Navy

Riga Gulf Naval Base Practically Won—Capital Fired

4 Torpedo Boats Sunk Off Dago

Russians Succeed in Driving Foe Back, but Menace Is Serious

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The German forces which landed on Oesel Island, the Russian naval base at the head of the Gulf of Riga, under cover of ninety warships, have occupied the whole northern and eastern part of the island and have driven forward to within a few miles of Arensburg, the capital, and Serel, on the southwestern coast, both of which places are reported by the German official statement as being in flames. The Russians still hold Serel Point and the Soovn Peninsula, on the southern coast, and stiff fighting is continuing between the opposing forces.

The landing of German troops is continuing, according to the Petrograd Naval Office, with eight dreadnoughts, a dozen light cruisers, forty torpedo boats and thirty mine sweepers participating in the operation. The Germans are using motorcyclic detachments to clear the way for the main body of troops, and the Russian statement reports these advanced guards near Orishaf, on the eastern part of the island, where they have met with resistance.

Dago Island Holds The Germans did not succeed in occupying Dago Island, north of Oesel, according to later advices. The Russian batteries on Dago Island were silenced after sinking four enemy torpedo boats and driving a cruiser ashore, and the Germans landed a small detachment, but they were unable to maintain their position and soon afterward returned to their ships.

Premier Kerensky, in an urgent appeal to the Baltic fleet to defend the fatherland "in this hour of trial," divulged the fact that the garrison of Kronstadt, the chief fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet, had already weakened the defensive resources of the fortress by its attitude, which the Premier refers to as "criminal levity." He appeals to the navy to redeem the "abominable crime" of the battleship Petropavlovsk, on which four officers refused to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Provisional Government, were shot at Helsingfors last month by members of the crew.

Petrograd Takes It Calmly The people of Petrograd have received news of the occupation of Oesel calmly, according to official advices. The newspapers, public intellectuals and others, who agree that, while the operation seriously affects Russia's strategic position, it does not constitute an immediate menace to the city, are not unduly concerned. The Premier's appeal to the fleet was addressed to the commander of the northern armies, and said:

"Tell the redoubtable Baltic Fleet that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the navy, and I, as generalissimo, demand that the sailors make sacrifices." "The hour has come when the Baltic Fleet can defend the honor of the fatherland and the great traditions of liberty and of the revolution. It is time to reject seriously and to cooperate patriotically with the cause of the enemy. The garrison of Kronstadt has by its attitude already caused the defensive resources of the fortress to be incomplete. Let all remember that the fatherland will not forgive criminal levity. Let the abominable crime of the battleship Petropavlovsk be redressed. Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

Russian Government Votes to Set Aside Party Questions for Defence

License System Predicted if Appeal for Voluntary Saving Fails

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—News of the German descent on the Island of Oesel has created a painful sensation in Petrograd, which is not surprising considering the importance of the position of the island, right on the flank of the Russian battle line and invaluable as a base for submarines and destroyers.

The immediate menace to Petrograd is slight because of the lateness of the season, but there is a great danger of a Reval. Though not yet reported, it is probable that the island works covering the mouth of the Gulf of Riga and Hansal are now in the hands of the Germans. This would be extremely serious. The low-lying coast does not permit of an adequate defense from bombardment from the sea, and the shallowness of the gulf, moreover, prohibits its defense by submarines or destroyers and facilitates landing parties.

The government passed a resolution that they considered it absolutely essential to concentrate their attention and their energy to the proper defence of the country against the enemy, postponing other serious questions and putting aside party aspirations and internal affairs. The resolution was communicated to Kerensky by telephone.

Tniery France's Envoy to Spain PARIS, Oct. 14.—Joseph Thierry, Minister of Finance in the Ribot Cabinet, has been appointed French Ambassador to Spain.

President Halts Trade With Enemy By Sweeping Order

Holland Stops Trade to Britain In Embargo Crisis

Banker van Aalst Accuses America of Playing a High Hand

New War Boards Are Created to Enforce Drastic Rules

Mail and Cable Censors Chosen

McAdoo and Burleson Virtually Control Licenses for Commerce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Broad war powers conferred upon the President by the trading with the enemy act were put into operation under an Executive order issued to-night delegating the authority under the law to various government departments and to a newly created War Trade Board.

This trade board is composed of the members of the Exports Administrative Board, which it will replace, with the addition of a representative of the Treasury Department. It will continue to license exports and will exercise a similar control over imports as soon as the President proclaims, under authority of the trading with the enemy act, the articles to be so restricted.

Trading or commercial dealings of any nature with any enemy company or agent in this country or abroad is forbidden, except under license of the War Trade Board, which also is authorized to license enemy or "ally of enemy" companies doing business in the United States, excepting insurance companies, whose supervision is entrusted to the Treasury Department.

New Censorship Board

Censorship of Mails, Cable, Radio and Telegraph Messages Passing out of the United States is Placed in the Hands of a Censorship Board

The Treasury Department is assigned the regulation of telegrams, radio and foreign exchange and exportation of gold or silver coin under license and enforcement of the law's provision against transmission to the enemy of information by any other means than regular mails. The Treasury also is authorized to license insurance or reinsurance companies of the enemy or ally of the enemy doing business within the United States.

German Grain Short By Two-fifths; Nation Relies on Potatoes

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Press Association from a reliable source publishes an economic review of the condition of the Central Powers, in the course of which it says that as a result of a special investigation ordered by the Chancellor of the 1917 harvest it is estimated that the yield will be 10 per cent lower than in normal years for wheat and 45 per cent lower for rye, oats and barley. The total harvest of wheat and rye amounts to 7,500,000 tons, compared with 12,000,000 tons in 1913. The shortage will be partly compensated from the Rumanian granaries.

The President's Order Defines the Powers of the Alien Property Custodian to Act as Trustee for All Enemy Property Within the United States or to Issue Licenses Exempting Enemy Companies from His Supervision

Hoover May Put U. S. On Sugar Rations

License System Predicted if Appeal for Voluntary Saving Fails

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Upon the success of the voluntary sugar saving appeal recently made by the food administration will depend the future policy of the government in handling the sugar situation. If voluntary conservation fails, it is predicted, the food administration may be compelled within the next few months to take control of the entire sugar stocks through a system of licensing.

Indications are that there is sufficient sugar in the United States to supply normal sugar needs until January 1.

Counting on the certainty of a surplus of the estimated normal supply, the food administration is already exporting sugar to France, where the people are on sugar rations equivalent to about one-third of our per capita consumption. If this surplus does not materialize, it is pointed out, it may be necessary to take drastic steps to handle the situation.

Already there has been a reduction in the price of sugar in the Far West on account of the arrival of the beet sugar crop on the market. Whether this reduction will reach Eastern markets cannot yet be determined.

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McAdoo Gets Broad Power

Secretary McAdoo is vested by the President with, and is expected to turn over to the Federal Reserve Board, the